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## WEEKLY REVIEW.

There was a million dollar fire at Manilla, China, Sept. 16th.

The Pennsylvania iron markets are eported strong and advancing.

California's State tax has advanced rom 55 cents in 1878 to 65% cents in 1881. It is understood that the New York Central will put on a fast train to Chicago.

The winnings of American horses in England and France this year is about £30,-

The San Francisco Produce Exchange has given \$1,000 to the Garfield monument

By the sinking of a ship's boat on the oast of France, Nov. 2nd, thirteen persons were drowned. An Atlanta broker has bought several

millions of Confederate bonds and has been of fered \$20,000,000 more The steamer Calcutta, from Melourne to Sidney, foundered, at sea recently

during a gale. All on board-22 persons-

The Bi-Centennial Association at Phildelphia has fixed from Oct. 22d, 1882, till the 27th for celebrating the landing of Penn upon ennsylvania shores

Fifty-six pounds of dynamite exploded in the house of a miner at Redfern, California, Nov. 2nd, blowing the building to pieces and destroying others near by.

In the case of Yocum against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, an action for damage, \$147,000 for loss of cattle, erdict has been given by the jury for the full

The Phoenix Planing Mill, St. Louis, burned Nov. 2nd. Loss, \$50,000; insurance \$20,000. On the same day John King's lard re finery, St. Louis, was damaged by fire to a large mount—insurance, \$20,000.

A passenger train on the Kansas and Texas road was thrown from the track by a mule near Sedalia, Mo., on the night of Oct. 28th. James J. Wagner, the engineer, wa killed, and the fireman severely injured. By the explosion of a steam boiler

onnected with a threshing machine, at Martalle, N. Y., Oct. 28th, Frank Millman was killed and eight others injured, some of whom | in the woods of North Carolina, living will die. Low water in the boiler was the The Vanderbilt roads announce an

dvance of 214 cents per 100 pounds freight as ollows: From Chicago to Ealtimore, Philadelobia and New York, 20 cents on grain, and 25 ents on provisions; to Boston, 25 cents on grain, and 30 cents on provisions. A dispatch says the Apaches have

made their appearance in Sonora, killing a famlly near a ranche at Santa Cruz, and running off stock. Gen. Oters in command of the troops, has sent a force to co-operate with the American soldiers, who are supposed to be in

A New York firm prints an advertisenent in Chicago papers offering \$2.50 per \$1000 for one thousand to one million dollars of Confederate bonds maturing in 1865. Large amounts of Confederate bonds have been purchased at Agusta, Georgia, at from \$10 to \$11

The Chicago Board of Trade has voted to admit non-residents of Chicago to its membership and to increase the rate of commission for handling corn and seeds to one cent per bushel, the previous rate being half a cent. This commission is entirely distinct from the brokerage charged for trading.

The defalcation in the Newark National bank has caused the President to call the attention of the acting Secretary of the Treasury to the system of bank examinations. He says the Newark defalcation shows either that the bank examinations are inefficient, or their inspection of the books of the National banks is merely mominal, or their inspections so infrequent as to be of no practical account in detecting frauds.

## Crime and Criminals.

A special to the Galveston News from San Antonio, Texas, says a jury has convicted William Petty of stage robbery, and fixed the enalty at 99 years in the penetentiary.

Archibald King, proprietor of King's dairy at Findlay, Iil., committed suicide on the night of Oct. 28th, by hanging himself in his

Augustus D. Wheelock, Jook keeper for J. C. Wolcott & Co., New York, charged with the embezzlement of \$55,000, has arrived from Europe and given ball in the sum of \$5,-

James Hugges, property man for Hagues minstrels, disappeared from Buffalo, N. Y., on the night of Nov. 1st, taking about \$3,000 worth of diamonds, presents to Hague in England.

The New York Graphic says it is known that Baldwin, cashier of the Mechanic's National bank of Newark, lost a great deal of money in coal shares about the time of the coal war, and he has been dabbling in Wall street for a great many years. Sometimes be made money, but he was oftener loser, and was ntly robbed by the professional pointers

H. McGuire, a Chicago tobacconist, as been closed out in his business by his New York and Chicago creditors. His shortage is about \$11,000, and is due chiefly to a plausible and accomplished young villain named His, who while acting as clerk for him has been systamatically fleecing him for about a year lass recently disappeared, leaving a six-page letter behind full of good advice to his victimiz

#### News From Abroad. IRELAND

A crowd of seven hundred person attacked the police while serving a summons at Belnulted, county Mayo. The police fired upon the people and several were wounded. Parnell published a letter dated at Kilmainham jail, deprecating the plan of evading the recent pronation of the government by the formation of tenants' defense associations to replace the Land League organization. He says such associations would be tolerated by Gladstone only so long as they appearto be disposed to carry out his views, and would be mongrel, reactionary associations, such as were formerly condemned by D witt. Every man in Kilmainham is willing to remain

may be necessary. The Secretary of the Liverpool branch of the Land League telegraphs Gladstone as follows: "The elections yesterday show how your resources of civilization are appreciated by 150,000 Irish citizens here." Two housand tenant farmers of county Limerick have resolved to apply to the Land Commission to fix a indicial rent or set aside the unius leases. Disturbances continue at Belmullet county Mayo, and thus far four persons

rounded in the late affray are dead, and six more deaths are expe. ted. Two bundred military are on the spot. The roads leading to Aglow are blockaded with stones, and the bridge has been broken down for the purpose of impeding the military movement. Gilbooly, Secretary of county Cork Land League has been

Grevy asked Gambetta to take office and the latter has consented. It was agree that Gambetta might assume the Presidency the Council, with or without a portfolio.

An encounter took place Sept. 15th, near Ningpo, between a Chinese gunboat and pirates. Upwards of 200 pirates were slain or irowned themselves. Nine were captured alive and about seventy escaped. Eleven pirate boats were taken. The pirates were in shallow water and the gunboats being unable to get near them, lowered their boats and fought in them.

RUSSIA. The Police in St. Petersburg made an important capture. Suspicion having been directed to the ismates of a house in a respect able quarter of the city, the police surrou the place at night, burst open the doors and seized men and women who were keeping dangerous explosives. Recently a number of Nihilist proclamations were distributed about the city, and several copies were thrown into the barracks of the Imperial guards. It is stated that the Czar has recently received many threatening missives. Five employes of the Czar's palace at Gatchina were arrested, and one has revealed the plot to repeat at Gatchina, the winter palace explosion, when the attempt was made to kill the late Czar. Many of the naval officers have received copies of the revolutionary proclamation, summoning them join the cause of liberty and justice.

#### POOR BOY'S RECORD.

A Few of Them Who Have Become Presi dents of the United States.

The second President of the United States, John Adams, was the son of a farmer of moderate means, who was compelled to work constantly for the support of his family. When, it the when they get hold of an arrant coward age of twenty, the son graduated at Harvard college, his education was his ensue. I was bitten four times in oue own capital for his start in active life.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log ut in extreme poverty. He grew up in the home of a relative, where his mother worked to support herself and I made it so hot for them that they her three children.

James K. Polk, the cleventh President, spent his early days on a farm in the wilderness of North C: rolina. His father placed him in a store with the intention that he should enter mercantile life; but his dislike for business was so great that at the age of eighteen, he was sent to the Murfreesborough academy to fit him for college.

Millard Filmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was an humble one. When he was fourteen years of age he was sent away from home to learn the business of a clothier. But five years later he entered a law office, and at the age of twenty-three was admitted to the bar.

James Buchanan was born in a small town of the Allegheny mountains. His father was poor, and by his own ax built his home in the wilderness. When his head until it rested upon my left James was eight years of age he was shoulder. Lifting him as much as postered Dickinson college, where he grad-

uated with the highest honors. It is well known that Abraham Lin coln was the son of parents who were the poorest of the poor. Till le was more than twenty-one his home was a log cabin. His attendance at school was limited to a few months. From early life he was compelled to depend on himself not only for his living, but also for his success in his business and

in his profession. At the age of ten Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor. Previously his mother had supported him by her own labor. He was never able, it is was said, to attend school. His education he gained by his own efforts at night, after working all day at his trade,

and by the help of his wife. The early home of General Grant, also, on the banks of the Ohio, more than fifty years ago, was without many of the comforts of civilized life. Till he was seventeen, when he was sent to West Point, he lived the life of a common home.

James A. Garfield, like so many of his predecessors, was born in a log hut. When he was a year and a half old his father died. The family was poor. When he had hardly entered his teens he was doing a man's work in the harvest field. He worked on the Ohio canal. He was determined, however, to have an education, and, leaving his plane and his scythe, he worked his way through the preparatory school, and, with some help from friends, was able to graduate from Williams college. The lives of many of the presidents prove that no boy is so poor but that he may hope to attain the highest honrs

which the American people can give. An itinerant preacher in Michigan was invited informally to dine at a house where he called in the country. To provide for the emergency they slaughtered a pet hen belonging to a little boy of the household, who was inconsolable at his loss. After dinner prayer was proposed, and while the reacher was praving a lonesome chicken wandering under the house crying dismally for its dead mother. The grieving little boy put his mouth to a role in the floor and shouted in a loud whisper: "Chickey! chickey! I didn't kill your mammy-the naughty folks there any number of months, or years, that killed her for that big preacher's dinner!" The "amen" came suddenly.

Here's a positive fact that occurred n one of the public schools recently: A small boy was asked to name some part of his own body. He thought a noment and then replied. "Bowelswhich are five in number-s, e, i, o, u and sometimes w and y."

EPH, THE SNAKE-TAMER.

Struggling with a Boa Constrictor--A Snake that Weighed 300 Pounds. New York Star.

"The business of snake-charming ain't what it used to be, and don't you forget 't," said old Eph Sewell to a Star reporter a few days ago. "Nowadays a snake-charmer will have two or three tamed reptiles and pretend to do a great deal. In the good old times no man who cared to risk his reputation before the public as a snake-charmer dare to think of having a cage of less than a dozen rattlers, snappers, and spreaders."

In the early days of Barnum's Museum Eph Sewell was one of the greatest attractions. He had charge of a cage of reptiles from many lands, and at every performance always made it a point to go into the cage and lie down with the collection. In the course of time his health became greatly impaired from inhaling the poisonous atmosphere of the cage, and his skin became mottled and broken like that of a snake. Physicians ordered him to seek a change of climate ard avocation, and he forsook the profession of snake-charming and went to the West Indies. After a few years' sojourn in that mild climate his health was restored, and he adopted anothe calling by way of earning a livelihood. Old Eph's hands and face are covered with scars which have been inflicted by serpents' fangs, and he never tired of narrating snaky incidents of the days when he enjoyed the sobriquet of "The Snake King."

"To handle snakes successfully," the old man continued, as he leaned up against the box-office of Bunnell's Mnseum, "one must not be afraid of the sleek-skinned rascals. Snakes are just like human beings in many respector timid person, some fun is bound to day once by a lot of little Jersey Pine snakes, and if I had not choked and beaten the offenders half to death, their companions would have made it a point to have sampled me daily. As it was would all lie in my bosom and hiss vengeance at the spectators."

"Did you ever consider your life in danger from an attack by reptiles? asked Manager George O. Starr.

"Well, there have been times when I would have felt more comfortable at a table enjoying a good dinner. On one occasion that I now recall I introduced myself to the largest boa-constrictor ever brought to this country. He was 18 feet in length, and weighed over 300 pounds. He had been in the country two weeks, and Barnum was obliged to pay a good price to get hold of him. When I went into the cage, I saw that he had become monarch of the concern. The remaining snakes were

and when they crawled over to greet me his lordship looked wicked. I caught him in my arms, and he reared sible, I passed him around my body, and he apparently imagined that he was embracing a tree in his native jungle. He tightened his coil, and a feeling like I was being slowly suffocated came over me. Quicker than a flash I caught him back of his head, and by a desperate effort wrenched myself free. Then we both got angry. The boa came toward me, and I caught him by the throat. I was strong enough to hold him at arm's length despite his struggles, and in a few moments he gave up the fight, and relaxed his coils Then I shook him until he was thoroughly alarmed, and ever afterward he was submissive Had I permitted his coils to close about me, no earthly agency could have saved me.

"I once interfered between two large black snakes that were having a free fight, and they bit me two or three times each before I could gain the mas tery. Snakes are quick to learn, and they never forget a face. I handled one for two years, and then he was sold to a traveling exhibition. Eighteen months later I paused

IN FRONT OF A SNAKE-CAGE in Baltimore, and my pet was among the collection. He raised his head and tapped on the glass before I recognized him, and appeared just as happy to see me as though I was a long-absent brother. When keepers are changed the snakes are quick to resent it. Some years ago I was traveling with Barnum, and at Indianapolis went off on a hurrah. At that time the snakes had to be performed, were a vital attraction, and Feejee Jim was substituted for me. of the the ten, and Coup was so happy that he almost kissed me when I rejoined the show. Snakes are splendid eating. One day I determined to kill a small boa that was always making trouble with the collection, and did so. What are you going to do with the carcass?" asked a fellow who had gone through Brazil. I replied that I would do nothing; and then he persuaded me to cook it. We cooked it together, and found it far superior to young squirrel. Afterward, in the West Indies and in Mexico, I always regarded snakes for the table with high favor."

"Do you ever intend to go into the

snake-charming business again?" "No. I am growing old, and will leave the younger members of the profession something to do; but I do believe that if I could go into a big cage full of snakes once more, and eat, drink, and sleep with them as I used to do, it would make me feel ten years

Women. Young or Old.
married or single, if out of health, will be greatly benefitted by taking Kliney-Wort.
In either dry or liquid form it is an effectual remedy for some of their most troublesome

THE SLIM TEACHER.

How He Managed the School at Cranberry

"Mister, no doubt you have all the learnin' that's required in a school teacher, but it wants more than learn in' to make a man able to teach school in Cranberry Gulch. You'll soon find that out if you try. We've had three who tried it on. One lays there in the graveyard; ano her lost his eye; the last one opened school and left before noon-time, for the benefit of h s health. He hasn't been back since. Now. you're a slender build, and all your learnin' will only make it worse, for all our young folks are roughs, and don't stand no nonsense."

This was what one of the trustees of the district said to my friend Harry Flotoe, when he applied for the vacant post of teacher. "Let me try. I know I am slender,

bu' I am tough, and have a strong will, said Harry.

"Jest as you like. There's the school house, and I'll have the notice given if you want it done," said the trustee.

"I do," said Harry, "and I'll open next Monday at 9 a. m. The notice was given and there was

good deal of excitement in the gulch and along the Yubu fints. More than fifty young people of both sexes made an excuse to drop into the tavern to get a sight at the fellow who thought he could keep school in that district, and many a contemptuous glance fell on the slender form and youthful face of the would-be teacher.

Eight o'clock on Monday morning came, and Harry Flotoe went down to

THE SCHOOL OPENS.

and a valise in the other "Ready to slope, if he finds we're too much for him," said a cross-eved, broadshouldered fellow of 18. The school house was unlocked, and

he new teacher went to his desk. Some of the folks went to see what he was going to do, though school was not called. Harry opened his valise and took out a large belt. Then, after buckling it around his waist, he put three Colt's navy revolvers there, each six barrels, and a bowie knife eighteen inches in the

"Thunder, he means business!" mut

tered the cross-eyed youth. The new teacher now took out square card about four inches each way. walked to the other end of the school house, and tacked it up against the wall. Returning to his desk, he drew : revolver from his belt, and, quies as thought, sent ball after ball into the card, till there were six balls in a spot not much larger than a dollar.

By this time the school house was half full of large boys and girls. The little

ones were afraid to come in. Then the teacher walked half down the room with a bowie-knife in his utmost cordinity." When the British hand, and threw it with so true a hand the card.

He left it there, and quietly put two more of the same kind in his belt and reloaded his yet smoking pistol.

"Ring the bell; I am about to open He spoke to the cross eyed boy, the

bully of the crowd, and the boy rang PRAYER AND PISTOLS.

"The scholars will take their seats; I open school with a prayer," he said, sternly, five minutes later. The scholars sat down silently, almost breathless. After the prayer the teacher cocked a revolver and walked

down on the floor. "We will arrange the classes," he said. All who can read and spell will and how impossible it would be for her rise. Of them we will form the first to stay in her own house with such a

to upper seats, and then he began to examine the rest. A whisper was heard behind him. In a second he wheeled, revolver in hand-

"No whispering allowed here!" he thundered, and for an instant his revolver lay on a level with the cross-eyed boy's head.

"I'll not do so any more," gasped the "See you do not. I never give a sec-

ond warning," said the teacher, and the revolver fell. It took two hours to organize the classes, but when done they were all organized.

Then came recess. The teacher went out too, for the room was crowded and hot. A hawk was circling overhead, He was unable to handle but two out high in the air. The teacher drew his revolver, nd the next second the hawk istered its necessities with gloved hands, came tumbling down among the won-

dering scholars. From that day on Harry kept school wo years in Cranberry Gulch; his salary doubled after the first quarter, and his pupils learned to love as well as respect him, and the revolvers were out lina and Virginia in 1780 and 1781] was of sight within a month.

They had found a man at last could keep school. This is a fact. Oyster-Fishing with the Dredge.

opular Science Monthly for November. The oyster-fishery in these localities is carried on in two ways, either by

'tonging' or "dredging.' The first

method, being confined to small areas and to a limited number of fisherman, and susceptible of use but in shoal water, need not be considered. The seclarge iron claw, the nails representing the teeth of the dredge. To the back of this claw, or the dredge, is fastened a bag of iron mesh-work, large enough to hold two or three bushels. When

the dredge is dragged along the bottom the teetn or claws dig up the oysters and shells, which pass between them and into the network behind. The action is somewhat like that of a harrow. The dredges vary greatly in size, being from two to five feet across the mouth. and of greater or less weight, according to the depth of water in which it is intended to use them. The dredgingvessels vary in size from five to thirty tons, and all use two dredges. When on the oyster-ground the dredges are dropped one from each side, and a sufficient amount of line paid out to insure the "taking" of the teeth; the vessel is then kept under easy sail and at a moderate speed until the dredges are full. that being indicated by the strain on the dredging-line and by other signs known to the fisherman. The instrument is then hauled in by means of a small winch, the contents emptied on the deck. and the dredge put over again. This is continued until the vessel is near the edge of the bed, when the aredges are recovered, the vessel put about, and the dredging resumed in an opposite course. While the dredges are in the water, the mud, sand, sponge, grass, or other debris brought up are separated from the oysters, and, together with all the oysters unfit for market, thrown back into the water. The limits of the dredginggrounds are not accurately defined, and the vessels frequently drag large numbers of shells and oysters some distance beyond the boundary of the beds. The dredge, especially when full, acts as a scrape, and carries before it much that would be collected in the network attached to it, had that receptacle been open. After "eulling" the oysters, or separating them from the old shells,

those shells are thrown back again and the school house with a key in one hand with them many young oysters. Lord Cornwallis. the United Service In the ordinary acceptation of the word, Cornwallis was not what the world considers a handsome man, but there was something about him that was peculiarly attractive. "He was short and thick-set, his hair somewhat try folk in 1813. I shall here write the gray, his face well formed and agreeable, his manners remarkably easy and affable-much beloved by his men." This is one pen-portrait of the "good I loved my country so much! I am and gallant" Cornwallis. The following is another from Watson's "Anrals of New York," page 349: "Lord Corrwallis in person was short and thickset, but not so corpulent as Sir Henry. [Clinton.] He had a handsome aquiline nose, and hair, when young, rather inclined to sandy, but at the time of his eaving here (New York) it had become somewhat grap. His face was well formed and a recable, and would have been altogether fine had he not blinked badly with his left eye. He was uncommonly easy and affable in his matner and always accessible to the lowest of his soldiers, by whom he was greatly beloved. With his officers he used the occupied Philadelphia, in 1777, "car-y that it stuck, quivering, in the center of in the afternoon" "of that solemn and impressive day," according to the "Diary of a Young Lady"-quoted in Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," 683-"Lord Cornwallis's suite arrived and took possession of my mother's house. But my mother was appalled by the numerous train which took possession of her dwelling, and shrank from having such inmates, for a guard was mounted at the door, and the yard filled with soldiers and baggage of all description; and I well remember what we hought of the haughty looks of Lord Rawdon and the other aide-de-camp as they traversed the apartments. My mother desired to speak to Lord Cornwallis, and he attended her in the front

parlor. She told him of her situation. numerous train as composed his lordship's establishment. He behaved with great politeness to her, said he should be sorry to give trouble, and would have other quarters looked out for him; they withdrew that very afternoon. Such is the invariable testimony of those who did not regard him with the malevolence of prejudice or the hatred following punishment. Opinion adverse to him is based in a measure on his summary executions at the South of ind iduals taken and executed, "red has a," after shooting down his men, with arms in their hands, still warm and blackened with powder, with Britsh protections in their pockets. In the ory South which execrates the Union of icers who were compelled to carry ot the orders of their Government, and tho, in comparison to the manner in which war is applied in Europe, adminthe amenities of Cornwallis are borne in grateful remembrance and recorded with tender regard, which is in astonishing contrast to the bitterness engender?! by the passage of Sherman. "His aim [that of Cornwallis in North Caro-

ble to teach the people to look to him for protection and a good Government. \*He was a gentleman and an accomplished statesman, as well as a consumate soldier. He well knew' who overcomes by force hather rercome but half his foe. "

A performer in the Faubourg Saint-Germain has just compounded a new perfume. It is having a great sale. He call it "The Odour of Sanctity."

Almost Young Again.

My Onother was afflicted a long time with Neura ha ard a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three mouths ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, it. 1.—Jurnal.

Patriotiam.

Everything has for a long time been

fatal to men that bears the name of pa-

triotism. Yes, at one time the thing would have disgusted me when I beheld

hose masquerades of adventurous fools

who generally made a trade of patriotism-provided themselves with suitable ecupations, and distributed themselves as martyrs, journeymen and apprentices, and combined into corporations that they might be able to fight in the country. I say "fight" in foul fraternity. For individual fighting with the sword did not belon to their profession. Father Jahn, Landlord Jahn, was in the war, whom everybody knew to be as cowardly as he was foolish. They knew right well that German simplicity always looks upon coarseness as a sign of courage and manliness, although a lance into our prisons shows sufficiently that there are coarse villains and cowards. In France courage is polite and well-bred, and if a polite person meets you he takes off his hat and glove. In France patriotism consists also in ove of one's country, and France is the nome of civilization and human adancement. As has been said before, German patriotism, on the contrary, onsists in a hatred toward civilization and liberalism. Is it not true! Am I no patriot because I praise France? This is a peculiar element in patriotism and true love of ene's country. One can ove one's fatherland and live for 80 ears in it and never realize that one loves it. But then one must always have remained at home. The value of spring is best known in winter, and behind the stove the best May songs are written. Love of liberty is a prison flower, and its worth is first felt in captivity. Thus love of the fatherland begins first on the boundaries of Germany, but is perfected when the misfortunes of the fatherland are seen from a foreign country. Yesterday, while reading a book containing the letters of a dead friend, I trembled at the page on which is described the impressions of the foreigner at the sight of your coundear words: "The whole morning I have shed many bitter tears of sympathy and grief! Oh, I never knew that like one who through physic has learned something of the strength of his body. but who, when it is taken away from him, falls down." That is it! Germans. That is what we are. And, therefore, I suddenly became weak and ill at the sight of that stranger, of those great blood streams that flowed from the wounds of that fatherland and lost themselves as in African sands. It was like a great loss, and I feel in my soul a keen pang. In vain I hushed myself with reasonable arguments.

The Longevity of the Ancients, ar Science Monthly for Novemb Can man reacn and pass the age of a hundred years? is a question concerning which physiologists have different opinions. Buffon was the first one in France to raise the question of the extreme limit of human life. In his opinion, man, becoming adult at -ixteen, ought to live to six times that age, or to ninety-six years. Having been called upon to account for the phenomenal ages attributed by the Bible to the patriarchs, he risked the following as explanation: "Before the flood, the earth was less solid, less compact, than it is now. The law of gravitation had acted for only a little time; the productions of the globe and less consistency, and the body of man, being more supple, was more susceptible of extension. Being able to grow for a longer time, it should, in consequence, live for a

onger .ime than now." The German Heusler has suggested on the same point that the ancients did not divide time as we do. Previous to the age of Abraham, the year, among some people of the East, was only three months, or a season; so that they had a year of spring, one of summer, one of fall, and one of winter. The year was extended so as to consist of eight months after Abraham, and of twelve months after Joseph. Voltaire rejected the longevity assigned to the patriarchs of the Bible, but accepted without question the stories of the great ages attained by some men in India, where, he says, "it is not rare to see old men of one hundred and twenty years." The eminent French physiologist, Flourens, fixing the complete development of man at twenty years, teaches that he should live five times as long as it takes him to become sn adult. According to this author, the moment of a completed development may be recognized by the fact of the junction of the bones with their apophyses. This junction takes place ir horses at five years, and the norse does not live beyond twenty-five years; with the ox at four years, and it does not live over twenty years; with the cat at eighteen month and that animal rarely lives over animal rarely lives over in years. With man, it is effected twenty years, and he on beyond one hundry years. To me physiologist admits, thowever, that huvery apparently to conciliate if possiman life may be exceptionally prolonged under certain conditions of comfort,

> dies. Generosity-An Aberdeen teacher, after reading to her scholars the story of a generous child, asked them what generosity was? One little Aberdeen raising his hand, said: "I know; it's giving to others what you don't want

sobriety, freedom from care, regularity

of habits, and observance of the rules

hygene; and he terminates his interesting study of the last point ("De la

Longevite humaine") with the apho-

rism, "Man kills himself rather than